Judges made their appearance upon the street, their faces were closely scanned.

The Assemble Upon Return Judge Murphy.

Mr. E. V. Murphy, the Judge of the Seventeeath ward who had lost his return for the Assembly, and by which loss the Republican candidate received the certificate, went down stairs towards evening, and he had hardly put his foot on the pavement when he was assalled and roughly handled. He succeeded, however, in getting back to the room before any great damage was done to his person. It was evident from the personal appearance and conduct of these rowdies, that Mr. Marphy was the man they wanted. Their allegation was that he was a Mullen man, and that he would do anything to defeat Forsythe, and finding that by fraud it was impossible to get Mr. Mullen returned as the successful candidate, his friends had conspired together and adopted a plan by which Mr. Geisz would receive the certificate. The unfortunate part of this affair is that the Republican party will have to shoulder the blame of the rascallty perpetrated by a disappointed faction of the Democracy. Mr. Murphy remained in the court-room until night, when he was escorted from the place by a detail of policemen. The Assault Upon Return Judge Murphy. from the place by a detail of policemen.

President Simpson is Black-incked. President Simpson is Black-incked.

Mr. J. Alexander Simpson, the President of the Board of Return Judges, started down the stairs, and, finding that the front door was locked, proceeded to the rear door, where he found two files of policemen drawn up. He passed hirriedly through, and while on the way a vagabond reached between two policemen and struck him in the back of the head with a black-jack. Mr. Simpson offered no resistance, and quietly wended his way through the detective office and went to his houe in West Philaetective office and went to his hone in West Phila-

High Constable Curley is Assailed.

While the crowd was on the front pavement, the man who had struck Mr. Corbitt during the melee in the court-room was pointed out to High Constable Curiey. That ever-efficient officer proceeded to arrest the offender, when he was resisted. Finally he succeeded in taking his prisoner to the lock-up. Shortly after this Mr. Curley was met on the street by several of the shining lights of the Democracy, who took him to task for having arrested a Democrat, and threatened him. Mr. Curley quietly notified them that he was a sworn offeer of the law, and as such he would take into custody any man who was volating the peace, and he would up by telling them that if he found it necessary he would arrest them as quickly as any noted rough. This High Constable remained on the spot all the afternoon and rendered effective service in quelling the High Constable Carley is Assailed. and rendered effective service in quelling the

threatened row. A High-handed Outrage Many have been the complaints tha have been nade of the police having exceeded thir duty, but all that they have heretofore done pass before an outrage which was perpetrated last whit upon the person of George E. Deiss, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. This gentleman has been in that office for years, and it has beef his custom when the business of the day has beef too much for bim, to come down at nights and finin up the cur-On every evening of the present teek Mr. Delss

On every evening of the present teck Mr. Delsa has been on hand, and generally unit a late hour. Last night he was again present inhe office, and having concluded his labors about 160 o'clock, he turned out the gas and was locking to door, when Lieutenant Killicky, of the Fourth dispict, with two policemen, stepped up to him, selzediam, and ran him into the Central Station, where locked up.

His friends obtained knowledge of its incarcoration and repaired to the Central Statio, only to be rebuffed and driven away. They faled to obtain any charge on which he had been artsted, except that there were valuable papers in the office, and that any one lound there at night, no latter who he was, should be arrested. The figure-had of the police department was given as authorit for the arwas, should be arrested. The ager-and of the po-lice department was given as authority for the ar-rest. The gentlemen then proceeded to the resi-dence of Mayor Fox, who issued someinstructions which were subsequently disregarded the authori-ties at the station. The driver whom by had con-

ed was beaten and driven away fro the corner

ployed was benten and driven away fro the corner of Fitth and Chesnut streets.

These gentlemen offered secerity many amount, but it was no use, the Lieutenant relast to listen to them. He even refused to send workto Mr. Wolbert, the Prothonotary of the Court, othe arrest of his chief clerk. At this time (11 o'clos P. M.) there was in the detectives rooma party of hearst element of the Democracy—men who have alays been in sympathy with the worst criminats flown to the law, men who have been identified wh the most flagrant violations of the election las, men who would not hesitate to cut the throat effnybody, men who have been instrumental in the apointment of policemen in the lower sectif of the who have been instrumental in the apointment of policemen in the lower sould of the city, men to whom some of le detectives give all the private informatiq concerning any of their kind, and there were en who have more control over a portion of the tective force than even Mayor Fox himself. The scoundrels seemed to have full sway, anyhotthey were in possession of the private room—a rod which is held as a sacred spot, and which the resentatives of the press are debarred from enters. Exposulation with the officers was uselessed it was not until 10 clock that Mr. Belss was eleased. What could have been the motive for this rest cannot be ascertained. The friends of the princer proclaimed the incarceration of Mr. Delss theoldest outrage which has yet been committed is the police, and they notified all present that the tention of the court should be called to the matriat as early an hour as possible. hour as possible.

A Constable Beatl.

Yesterday afternoon a constablof the Second ward, whose name we were unablo learn, stepped up to a rough, for whom he had warrant, on the up to a rough, for whom he had warrant, on the State House pavement, and told he had a warrant for him. The rough wanted fead, and the constable was proceeding to oblid him when the scoundred hit him square in the fac. The constable then seized his frisoner, and he had was seized by the rolice and marched towardhe station. He there showed his warrant, whene was released, but by that time his prisoner had caped.

The Delss Matter in ourt.

On the opening of the Court (Common Pleas, this morning, Moses A. Dropsie, L., said:—May it please your Honor, I have to make you this morning a most extraordinary statemt. One of the omeers of your Court has been rested without a warrant, without an oath, what a charge. He was placed in a cell of e Police Department. was searched, if the keys were taken from him ich unlocked the receptacles for the records of e Court that are of the profoundest importance to a whole community. Having heard his own accept of the outrage, I hope and feel that you will add such a course against the offenders as will vindte, not only Mr. Deiss, who was the victim of throul proceeding, but the honor of the whole commity.

peiss, who was the victim of throul proceeding, but the honor of the whole commity.

George Deiss, chief clerk of its court, being sworn, said—Last evenlag, beinguch behind in my work, I was in the office engal in bringing up my back work; about 10 o'clock Lide preparations to leave, turned out the gas, clot the door, and locked it, making the usual noise doing so; when I got out on the sidewalk I was costed by two police officers, who afterwards wed away when I had told them that I was locking the door and seeing thatall was safe; some one whom I didn't know as me what I was doing there, and I told him I wbringing up my back work; I think this was Ret Lyster Smith, who said that couldn't be so, lause the office closed at three o'clock; I told himly I was there; Lieutenant Killacky and two othercheemen then

FIRST EDITION

OUTRAGES.

Came 'Lp, and the lieutenant asked me if loc, him In ad been in the office, and been in the office, and the lieutenant asked me if loc, him In ad been in the office, and the office, and the office, and took me by the left arm, and the office, and took me by the left arm, and the office of the offi

Killacky, and the other officers if they could be recognized, returnable forthwith before me.

The warrant was issued, and in a short time Mr.
Mayhew, officer of the court, made return to it, bringing Lieutenant Killacky with him, who, being called before the court, heard Mr. Deisa' statement repented under oath, and then made this defense:

Last night there was great fear of disturbance in this neighborhood. The Chief of Police sent for me, and I had a force to protect this quarter, and particularly the public offices, there having been a great robbery committed at the corner of this street but a week or so ago. Seeing this gentleman coming from the court office at night, I arrested him on suspicion of wrong. I took him to the station-house and did as he says. I sent word to his wife, and then went to the Mayor for instructions; he told me what to do, and I released him upon security being taken by Alderman McMullin; I thought I was doing my duty, and if I have done wrong I am sorry for it. The keys taken from this gentleman were locked up in the receiver's desk at the station-house.

Judge Allison—Did not Mr. Deiss tell you what he was doing, and who he was?

Lientenning Killacky—Yes: but how, your Honor.

Judge Allison—Did not Mr. Delss tell you what he was doing, and who he was?
Lientemant Killacky—Yes; but how, your Honor, could I know he was telling the truth?
Judge Allison—Well, sir, you must know that when an officer arrests a citizen without warrant, he does it at his peril; and if you have not been properly instructed as to your duty, you had better have recourse to some one who can better inform you what you are to do. Unless you see a misdemeanor or felony actually being committed, and arrest without a warrant, you are answerable for your conduct. Now, you have been guilty of a gross outrage upon Mr. Delss, a gentleman in the employ of the Prothonotary of this Court, and at the time of his arrest just leaving the performance of his duties in regard to the records of this Court. No man in the community bears a better reputation than George F. Delss. This is on outrage unprecedented in this city, and one I hope never to be repeated. I now hold you in \$5000 bail to answer this charge at the next term of the Court, and you are to remain in custody until this bail is given.

was doing, and who he was?

The Case of the Doorkeepers who Hustled Out Deputy-Sheriff Van Hook.

This morning at ten o'clock Judge Ailison sat to give a hearing in the case of Jesse Cottmann, Jacob L. Baugh, Henry Connor, and James Buckley, the four doorkeepers who were arrested yesterday for assaulting Deputy-Sheriff Van Hook, when he went to the Supreme Court-room to serve a writ of mandamus, from this Court, upon the Board of Return Judges. J. Alexander Simpson, President of the Board, who was attacked by some rufflan in Independence Square last night, appeared in Court with a huge plaster covering the fearful wound indicted upon his head, and received the congratulations of upon his head, and received the congratulations of his numerous friends upon having escaped assassi-

Mr. Van Hook stated, under oath, that yesterday the writ was placed in his hand for service, and he proceeded to the room where the Return Judges were sitting to serve it. When he had obtained entrance he addressed the President of the Board, Mr. Simpon, and informed him that he was the bearer of son, and informed him that he was the bearer of a mandate from this court, and began reading it; but some one cried out, "To — with his writ" and he was sezzed by the throat by several of the defendants, thrown from the room, and the writ torn. Upon making complaint to the court of this treatment, he obtained a force of policemen and returned to the room, and placed his mouth to a crack of the door, and in a loud tone and that he had a writ to serve upon the Roord and said that he had a writ to serve upon the Board, and commanded entrance. The door not being opened, he threatened to break down the door, which he finally proceeded to do. Then the door was opened and he entered. Some one raised a club to strike him. He then jumped up on the table and read the dilapi-dated writ. Upon going out the Chief of Police pro-posed to him to have a force there, but he said he had no authority to suggest such a thing, and then went away. Mr. Dropsie cross-examined him, asking Mr. Van Hock if he did not say he had a writ from the Su-

Mr. Van Hook said he did not. Question-Did you not say at the door you were a

Answer-I did not, sir. Question-When you went the second time did you order anybody to be arrested?

Answer-I did, sir. Alexander Simpson sworn—I was President o the Board of Return Judges, and I gave the door-keepers instructions not to admit anybody except return judges, officers of the court bearing process, and representatives of the press; we proceeded the count, and about midday I heard a disturbance at the door and my name called; I looked up, and saw Mr. Van Hook moving in with the officers; he said he had a writ from the Supreme Court, and I called order; but the next moment he was outside and the door was closed; he did not appound

and the door was closed; he did not announce to me his position or his errand, or cise I would have seen that he discharged his mission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hirst—I heard him say he had a writ from the Supreme Court; when I heard that the officers were outside waiting I ordered the doors to be opened; the rapping at the door the second time did not last longer than two minutes at the outside; the door was barricaded by one settee; I was determined that no crowd should break in and distarb us in our labors; there were a large and disturb us in our labors; there were a larg number of persons outside.

Mr Beatty sworn—Substantiated what Mr. Simp

son said: the only thing he heard Mr. Van Hook say was Supreme Court. The whole thing was done in a

Cross-examined-I heard court, N. F. English sworn—I was a return judge yester day, and heard this distarbance; I saw Mr. Van Hook being ejected from the room; saw him holding up paper, and heard him say Supreme Court.

Mr.Connor, one of the doorkeepers, testified.—I heard
the rap at the door and I opened it to Mr. Van Hock, and asked him if he was a return judge, and said he was. Some one said he was not, and I once proceeded to put him out. As he was go

ont he held up a paper, saying he had a w from the Supreme Court. Several helped t to put him out; I heard him say he had a writ fro the court, and he was yet put out; the paper caugh in the door and was in that manner torr the reason I didn't let him in when he came the second time, I refused to let him in because I could get no answer as to who wanted admission; I could see through the broken panels that there wer-policemen outside; I would not let Van Hook is until I had instructions from Mr. Simpson.

W. F. Corbitt, reporter of the Associated Press testified that he was present at the meeting of the return judges, and saw Mr. Van Hook enter the return judges, and saw Mr. Van Hook enter the room and put out; he saw the police going to the room, and understood the judges feared a mob; upon Van Hook's return, he (the witness) was arrested by his order; the policemen who arrested him keised and cuffed him, and threatened to kill him; they took him to the station-house, and immediately ran away without making any charge against him.

Mr. Cottman, one of the doorkeepers, made a statement corroborative of the one made by the others.

Mr. Baugh, also, made a similar statement to purge himself from the contempt of Court.

The defendant Buckley did not appear in court, the reason for which was stated to be that upon the return of the Beputy Sheriff Buckley was not read-

return of the Deputy Sheriff Buckley was not read-mitted, and notice could not be served upon him. Mr. Van Hook denied that he said he was a Re-

turn Judge, or that he said anything about the Su-preme Court. Mr. Dropise here mentioned the fact of the order of the Supreme Court that no session of Nisi Prins should be held during September and October, and

apariment
There was not in the annals of jurisprudence a clearer case of contempt of court. Even when they knew the police force had been summoned to aid in the execution of the writ—for they were informed of the approach of the policemen—they still barricaded the door, which had to be battered down; and that door now was a monument of contempt for this

Mr. Van Hook said he had no personal feeling in

Mr. Van Hook said he had no personal feeling in the matter; he was not injured, and he would leave it to his Honor to say whether himself or the dignity of the Court had been hur. Mr. Hirst knew this was a period of excitement, and the act was done with but little reflection, and per-haps a reprimand to the offending parties would be sufficient, but of course so great an error should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

There being no testimony against Mr. Cotman, he not having taken part in the ejection of Mr. Van Hook, there was no occasion of remarks from counsel in his behalf; but for the other defendants, Mr. Dropsie spoke briefly, pleading the excitement and other circumstances of the time as going to show that the defendants acted under a mistaken idea of their duties, and had no intention of showing disrespect to this court.

Judge Allison said when the writ of this court

Judge Allison said when the writ of this court issued, I though the men chosen to so high and important a position as that of return judge certainly would receive it as good and honorable citizens should receive it, for it was the law that spoke and not myself, and the law cannot be disobeyed without the inconvenience of heavy penalties.

But when Mr. Van Hook made return of the treat-ment be nad received, I could not but feel surprised and disappointed at such conduct. I at once issued an order for the errest of the parties who had been guilty of this diagrant contempt, and made it returnable before me this morning. I knew I should not evently in such a matter.

act promptly in such a matter.

I take it to be of but little importance whether Mr.
Van Hook sald he had a writ from this Court or from Van Hook said he had a writ from this Court or from the Supreme Court, for they knew it was a writ from a high court of justice, and should have received it with submission. A man is presumed to intend what he does, and though the essence of an offense of this character is an intention, yet a man charge i with it is to be judged in the same manner as a man charged with perjury; that he is guilty if he swore to a thing which he did not know to be true or false, if it proved to be false, as well as if he swore to what he thing which he did not know to be true or false, if it proved to be false, as well as if he swore to what he knew to be false. Now, it will not do for these gentlemen to come in and say that they did not know the process was from this court. I am not disposed to deal harshly with these men or with others; but there has been of late such manifestations of a spirit of violence in this community, that steps must be taken to show that violence and terror have not and cannot take the place of law and order. In coming to a conclusion on this matter, I am somewhat inducted by the subsequent conduct of these parties in barricading the door against the armed force of the police who had come to the assistance of the officer entrusted with the execution sistance of the officer entrusted with the execution of the process instead of opening wide the door and

of the process instead of opening wide the door and admitting them quietly.

I am not allowed by law to do what I otherwise would do, namely, send these parties to prison for a contempt committed out of the actual presence of the Court; but I will do all that the law permits, and will impose a fine that may be effective in showing everybody that these abuses of the law will in every case be heavily punished. I therefore order that Jacob L. Baugh and Henry Connor each pay a fine of \$250, and stand committed until this order be complied with, and that Cotman be discharged.

The First Senatorial Contest. The First Senatorial Contest.

The First Senatorial Contest.

In the matter of the contest between Diamond and Watt, which was before the Court yesterday, Mr. Hirst presented the following petition:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia:

The suggestion of Alexander J. Diamond makes known unto your Honorsthat he is a qualified elector of the First Senatorial district of this Commonwealth, and of the Twenty-sixth ward of the said city, and that he was a candidate for Senator in said district at the general election held in said district on Tuesday last; that in the Third division of said

on Tuesday last; that in the Third division of said ward he received at said election 159 votes, and in the Fourth division of said ward he received 188 votes; that at a meeting of the judges of the several divisions of said ward held on the evening of the 13th instant, a portion of said judges were in session to receive the votes of said divisions and their and there made out. votes of said divisions, and then and there made out an imperfect and incomplete certificate of election to be submitted to the Return Judges of said district, wherein two divisions were entirely omitted, and in each of said Third and Fourth divisions the vote of your patitioner was stated to be as follows:—In the Third division, 59 votes, instead of 159 votes, and in the Fourth division 88 votes instead of 188 votes for the Fourth division ss votes instead of 18s votes for him for said office; that the said certificate was therefore incomplete, and does not state the vote of said ward as by law is required, wherefore the said division judges have not performed or completed the duty enjoined upon them by law, whereby great wrong and injury have been done to your petitioner and hers like him, qualified electors of said Senatorial

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honor will award a mandamus to the Judges of the said divisions of said ward, to wit:—William Justin, Thomas Robertson, Michael McGrath, Thomas Prichard, Alexander Kyle, Robert J. Patton, Henry M. Hoffner, William Wilson, and William Caterson, commanding them to recommence and perform their said duty in this behalf, and proceed to count and certify the vote of the several divisions of said ALEXANDER J. DIAMOND.

After discussion by counsel, Judge Allison said: This is precisely the same application that was nade to me yesterday. The returns were prima-racio correct, not a forgery. They may probably be also and fraudulent, but certainly not a forgery. false and fraudulent, but certainly not a forgery. We must not call things by wrong names, nor concurned one thing with another. We had yesterday a piain, palpable, unmistakable forgery; but the returns in question this morning were not like it. Though, as I say, they may be false, yet prima facis they are correct. Now the act of Assembly provides a remedy for a wrong like this by giving a right to a contest. We cannot usurp the rights of the Legislature. I would go far to correct this wrong, which I am convinced it is. o correct this wrong, which I am convinced it is, and I the power, but there are limits beyond which cannot go, and I cannot give the remedy you ask. This is nothing else than a false return, for which he law has adopted a separate and distinct remedy.

# THE PULPIT.

Are We to Have Another Tyng Trial?

We take the following from the New York Indeornaent;—
"The Rev. Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia, an Episco-palian of the most liberal and evangelical type, and who has the reputation of being one of the most successful preachers to children in the country, was lately invited to preach a sermon in the Congrega-tional church to the children of Woburn. It is an immense building, accommodating an audience of sixteen hundred; and no other church in town would hold the children and adults of the various Sabbath Schools. But there is a snug little Episcopal church, having an average audience of not over fifty; and the paster, hearing of Dr. Newton's company addressed him a page offering the introduct the ing, addressed him a note, offering the intruder the use of his little church, but on the authority of the revised canons of the Episcopal Church forbidding him to preach elsewhere in the limits of his parisi, Dr. Newton preached according to appointment, giving the opportunity for another Tyng trial."

An Explanatory Letter from Dr. Newton. An Explanatory Letterfrom Dr. Newton.
In the last issue of the Independent the following is published:—We lately mentioned the fact that Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia, had preached a sermon to children in Woburn. Mass., in opposition to the protest of the Episcopal rector of the place. Dr. Newton sends us the following note of explanation:—Philadelphia, October 4, 1869.—To the editor of the Independent—Dear Sir:—In your paper of last week my liame is mentioned in connection with week my name is mentioned in connection with a recent service held at Woburn, Mass. Will you allow me the privilege of saying a few words in reference

From the way in which the matter was stated in the Independent, the inference might fairly be drawn that I had designedly and persistently sought an opportunity of breaking one of the canons of the Church to which I belong. Such was not the case. No one can think worse of the canon in question than I do. I consider it eminently unjust and oppressive. But much as I dislike it, I yet feel myself bound to conform to it so long as I am a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church. That there was no intention on my part to do anything contrary either to the letter or spirit of that canon, in what took place at Woburn, will appear from these three

onsiderations:

In the first place, when the engagement at Wo. In the inst place, when the engagement at wo-burn was made, I was not aware of the fact that an Episcopal church had been formed in that town. Secondly, my service there consisted only of an address to the Sunday School of the Congregational church. This was not necessarily an official or cle-

there could have been no writ from that court when Mr. Van Hook entered the room.

Mr. Hirst said he deemed the difference a small one, whether the judges understood the writ as from this Court or the Supreme Court; they snew it was a writ from some court, an a that Mr. Van Hook was a Deputy Sheriff. Instead of receiving the process of the court respectfully, they selzed the officer who went to serve it, and violently thrust him from the appartment.

Tical set. It was only what any layman might have done. It was not an act, therefore, which came form the cannot in question.

And thirdly, the letter of prohibition from the Episcopal rector at Woburn only reached me a little while before the time for meeting my engagement. There was no opportunity of recalling my appointment. I was obliged, therefore, either to meet it as understood the writ as from the Episcopal rector at Woburn only reached me a little while before the time for meeting my engagement. The condition of our local Money market to-may is so much like that of yesterday that it affords but ment. I was obliged, therefore, either to meet it as I did, or to have gone to the place of the engagement and have stated the cause of my failure to make the forced into a conservative position, which is the reform that any taken the range of the cannot in question.

And thirdly, the letter of prohibition from the Episcopal rector at Woburn only reached me a little will be force the time for meeting my engagement. The condition of our local Money market to-may is so much like that of yesterday that it affords but into the prospective. The bunks are short of means, and are apartment. and have stated the cause of my failure to make the promised address. This would have thrown the odlum of the failure on the prohibiting rector of the little church in Woburn, and have turned the public sentiment of that whole community against him and als struggling enterprise.

It seems to me that prudence, and charity, and

common sense, and every manly and Christian feel-ing pointed out the course adopted by me as the only proper one under the circumstances. With great respect, very truly yours, RICHARD NEWTON.

FRANCE.

A Remarkable Article by Girardin—The Empire's Downfall.

Sensation has been caused in Paris by an article, which has appeared in the Liberte, by M. Emile Girardin, in which, having enumerated the failures and blunders of the Empire, he proceeds to predicts its fall. "The Second Empire," he writes, "is toward the end; its fall is inevitable. The fall of the Empire of '52 is the revenge of the Revolution of '48. Was it possible to avoid this retaliation of the Revolution of 48, this expiation of the coup d'etaz of '51 and fall of 48, this expiation of the coup d'etatof '51 and fall of the Empire of '52? Yes, in 1852, and again in 1866, by causing France to forget the loss of her liberties. by causing France to forget the less of her liberties, in giving a great impulse to her presperity, and the wise irrigation of all the abundant sources of wealth which she possesses, and finally by a great financial and fiscal reform, which then formed the solution of the peace problems in the European programme, and of the Government's task of promoting the general happiness of the people. Yes! even again in June, 1869, after the general elections (although it was very late, by redeeming the faults committed—by a plebiscite rendering in full to France not only all the liberties of which she had been deprived in 1851, but also those which were omitted in 1848 in the precipitation of the popular triumph. In place of a plebiscite which would have penetrated all the strata, even the imperial Government, not daring to recede, nor advance resolutely, accomplished? It has given the preference to a Senatus Consultum, which leaves the immense mass of the electors indifferent or defiant. In place of an ammesty without conditions, restrictions or exceptions which would have been a creat immense mass of the electors indifferent or defiant. In place of an amnesty without conditions, restrictions, or exceptions, which would have been a great act, it has divested the amnesty of August 14 of all its prestige by the statement which appeared two days after in the Journal Official, a most inconsiderate statement, which declared that the amnesty excepted M. Ledru-Rollin, one of the three most powerful personifications of the Provisional Government, whom the outlawed of is15 and 1830 himself had hastened to acknowledge with enthusiasm, and to salute with transports of joy. Is it still possible to avoid this revenge of the revolution of 1848, explation of the coup d'etat of '51, and fall of the empire of '52? It is this, without fear or illusion, we ask of a man accustomed to look revolution in the face without fear, but also of a man who never deceives himself. fear, but also of a man who never deceives himself, and knows that revolution, cruel mother that she is, has never given birth to liberty but to destroy it. Here is our response:—If he fails to estimate correctly all the difficulties of the situation; if danger neither enlightens, inspires, nor hastens him; and if he loses the last hour which remains to him, the

### THE INDIANS.

Attack by the Savages on a United States Sur-veying Party. From the Laurence (Kan.) Tribune, Oct. 9.

From the Laurence (Kan.) Tribune, Oct. 9.

We are kindly fornished, by Surveyor-General Babesck, with the following letter, giving an account of an attack by a large party of Sloux Indians upon a party of surveyors in Western Kansas. The surveying party can muster a pretty strong force—thirty or forty men—on an alarming occasion, and, as every man is well armed, can make a hard fight when attacked. Their mode of operation is to run the lines in the same vicinity, close together, so that the parties do not get separated so far that they cannot raily on a common centre, when therefered cannot raily on a common centre, when threatened. This combination of several "outlits" has been found necessary for self-protection from the Indians, and

has thus far worked well:—
GRINNELL STATION, K. P. R. R., Oct. 3, 1859.—C.
W. Babcock, Surveyor-General—Dear Sir:—We have
just arrived here from the completion of the north—
LONDON, Oct. 15—11 A. M ern portion of our survey, a part of which I have this day transmitted to you. We assure you we are giad, once more, to obtain a gleam of civilization, as our trials have not come single-handed.

One week ago yesterday, on arriving on Prairie Dog Creek, about thirty miles from this place, we were surrounded by about two handred Sloux Indian warriors, who appeared jubilant over their game and our misfortune. This was in the evening. During the night we fortified, and next morning were circled, and one of the boys captured one of the long-haired gents, and they found that their task was not so easy. While in the height of our anxiety, was not so easy. and most of us thinking about sweet home, we were most providentially released by the appearance upon the scene of a portion of General Carr's command of the 2d and 5th United States Cavalry, with Pawnee

trail of these Indians, and, thank fortune, they found tresh, and in time to save us. It is supposed that he Indians are endeavoring, oy this mode, to drive

The prairie is now rapidly burning north of the Saline river, but we will endeavor to prosecute our work so as to be through by the 1st of November. ARMSTRONG & MCCLURE.

# THE PEQUOT.

A Regular Haytien Cruiser.

Says the *Tribunc* of yesterday:—
The screw-steamer Pequot, lately suspected of fillustering proclivities, has settled down into a legitimate cruiser of the Haytien Government, and will ake her departure from this port on Saturday morning. The Pequot is a much finer looking, better built, and faster vessel than the Algonquin, whose clace she fills in the Haytien navy. She was built by the Government in 1864, and did good service in capturing blockade-runners on the coast of North

The Pequot was sold by the Government to John S. Geness, of New York, for \$7700, and by Geness to the Haytiens for \$45,000 in gold. She is a fourth-rate screw, 593 tons, old measurement; leught 200 feet, and breadth of beam 28. She carries one 11-inch pivot, and four 30-pound broadside guns. The fol-lowing are the officers:—E. Biondi, Captain Haytien Navy; George E. McConnell, Lieutenant-Com-sander and Executive Officer; Frank C. Hall, Lieustander and Executive Officer; Frank C. Hall, Lieutenant, Navigating Officer; Chas. G. Hall, Masterand Watch Officer; James H. Greenfield, do.; Charles W. Austin, Pilot; William A. Pennell, Chief Engineer; D. H. Newman, First Assistant; William N. Buckies, Second Assistant; A. Dumas, Paymaster; John Reiny, gunner. The crew, mostly Americans, are eightly in number. The wages of the ordinary seamen are \$25 per month, and of the firemen, \$45 per month in gold. Captain Blondi was an Acting Master in the United States Navy during the war, and commanded the English steamer Don, which was captured in 1865 by the Pecuat while running into Wilmington. The crew are in the best of spirits, and hope to give a good account of themselves.

## FLAMES. The Terrible Fire at Bordeaux,

The Terrible Fire at Bordeaux.

The late fire in the port of Bordeaux was doubtless one of the most serious of that kind of calamity that ever afflicted any scaport. There were sixteen vessels totally destroyed, and numerous others more or less damaged. Those destroyed were composed of thirteen ships, one brig, and two schooners, together with their cargoes, valued at nearly half a million of money. And all this was caused by a man carelessly throwing a lighted fucifer noten upon the deck of a lighter engaged in transporting petroleann in the harbor. The combination was quickened by an easterly wind, which, of course, helped to spread the fames; but to the lack of energy and of adequate means for such an emergency may be laid a large portion of the loss. The vessels on fire were not only allowed to ascend through the thick tiers of vessels along the Garonne, but also to descend again when the tide turned, succeeding in the second trip in firing many vessels that had escaped their first visit. With the contemptible means for suppressing a conflagration in possession of the Bordeaux folks, the only wonder is that all the ships in the harbor and the whole town, also, were not burnt up. The correspondent of the London Times says that such a thing as a steam fire engine is unknown in Bordeaux, and that a few hand pumps, too small to be of much use, were the only things they had to fight the flames with, with the exception of a large water-buff, mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, which, however, del not much service, as, at the height of the conflagration, it was awaiting a hand pump to utilize if, while the firemen were standing around serenely contemplating the scene. Bordeaux is most decidedly behind the age in fire engines.

The Steam Frigate Lancaster-Her Inspection by Secretary Robeson-Doings of Jeff. Davis-Meeting of the New York Gold Board.

Financial and Commercial

## FROM THE SOUTH.

Secretary Robeson and Admiral Perter Inspect the Steam Frigate Lancaster. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Annapolis, Oct. 15 .- This morning Secretary Robeson inspected the steam frigate Laneaster, the flagship of the South American squadron, now lying at the Navy Yard at this place. He was accompanied by Admiral Porter, Collector H. D. Moore of Philadelphia, J. W. Bullock, William M. Greiner, Senator A. G. Cattell, H. C. Howell, General Babcock, and Commodore Alden. The Lancaster arrived here about a week ago to make a few repairs, and to receive her full complement of men and a complete supply of stores, previous to her departure on a three years' cruise in the South Atlantic, making her station at Rio. The visit of the Secretary and the honorable company proved very satisfactory. After an hour's inspection of the frigate, the company went ashore, and were handsomely entertained by Admiral Porter and his lady, at their residence. The Secretary returns to Washington this afternoon.

Jeff. Davis Quiet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.—Jeff. Davis remains strictly quiet, refusing all display, serenades, etc. No Agreement.

The jury in the Superior Court this A. M. in the important case of James Harper against Alexander Brown, involving ten thousand dollars, after being out two hours, being unable to agree, were dismsssed. Off Shore.

The steamer America, of the Savannah line, shore on Poplar Island, has been drawn off. Mr. Waters' funeral this morning was largely

## FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Gold Board. Despatch to The Econing Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- At a meeting of the Gold Board this morning, Mr. Hoyt urged that the large minority formed yesterday be conciliated. Tellers were appointed for the election today, and the question of accepting the tender of the Gold Exchange Bank, of rooms, elerks, etc., was referred to the new directors, as was also the matter of using the Bank of New York as a depositary. Gold opened at 130%, fell to 130, and is now again 130%.

# FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 15-11 A. M. 984; for account, 933. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 82, ex-interest; 1868s, 815, ex-interest; 1867s, 834;; 10-40s, 76. Stocks easier; Erie, 234; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western 26

Western, 26)4.
Liverpool, Oct. 15—II A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling Uplands, 12 .d: middling Orleans, 12 .d. sales of the day are estimated at 7000 bales. sales of the week have been 56,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock, 425,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 22,000 bales, of which 1,000 are LONDON, Oct. 15-11 A. M .- Spirits of Petroleum,

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes,

# MIRACULOUS.

Narrow Escape of Four Persons from Death. From the Nashville Banner, 7th. One of the most wonderful and unprecedented escapes from a horrible death probably ever recorded,

occurred at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon on the Louisville and Memphis Ralirond. While the train was rushing at full speed, within a short distance of Russelville, Ky., and near the crossing of a county road, a carriage drawn by two mules, and containing four persons, suddenly appeated upon the track. The engineer was horrified at the sight. He shuddered as he blew "down the brakes." and reversed dered as he blew "down the brakes," and reverse the engine. The carriage seemed to stand still while the train swept on, threatening to carry with it destruction and death. Nothing could stay its swift course. There was a crash. The carriage was torn into

There was a crash. The carriage was torn into fragments. Two of the lumates, a lady and gentleman, were carried a distance of one hundred and fifty yards on the cow-catcher, and dropped into a cow-gap. The other two, a gentleman and lady, rode on the cow-catcher, to which they clung with the tenacity of desperation for the distance of one hundred yards beyond, when the train was finally checked and they were taken off. Had not the two first fallen into the gap, they would have inevitably been crushed underneath the wheels of the train. The escape seems providential and miraculous.

The frame of the carriage, having first come in

The escape scenns providencial and mracines.

The frame of the carriage, having first come in contact with the locomative, broke the force of the collision, and they were dropped, as it were, on the cow-catcher as the train passed on. This is the only way in which their escape can be accounted for, Strange to say, they were only slightly bruised.

When the carriage was strick if was tore loose.

When the carriage was struck it was torn loose from the mules, which has just passed over the track sufficiently far to miss the train. The animals, becoming frightened, ran away towards Russellvill overtaken by what might have proved a terribl

### THE MONITOR SYSTEM. What is Thought of it by Foreigners.

A British captain recently said:—"For nineteen years we had to deal with yessels which we knew were worthless to fight in. They were gorgeous in appearance, rich in tradition, associated in the past appearance, rich in tradition, associated in the past with all our naval glories, and it is a bitter thing to part with them; but still that old wooden deet has been at last got rid of, for last night the First Lord of the Admiralty promised you that even your reserve in future should be an iron-ciad deet. Having got rid of that wooden deet, you have now to prepare yourselves in the next ten years, if you are governed and led as you should be, to find the fleet trusting to steam machinery alone for its progress."

Whereupon the Army and Navy Gazette remarks:—"Until Americans and French, Prussians and Russians, decide upon ceasing to build iron-clads, casting and building up twenty-inch guns, riding and smooth-boring and manufacturing other implements for the ready and wholesale destruction of human life, we cannot afford to be behindhand; and so we fear the ngly, low, iron floating eitadess must drive fear the ugly, low, iron floating citadeis must driv from the face of the waters the stately three-decker. War is a business, sad as it may be, and those who engage in it cannot induige in a senti-ment which might lead to bankruptey. We must make up our minds to fight when called upon be-hind twelve or fifteen inches of iron armor-plates, and our movements regulated by steam power representing the combined strength of nine or ten thou

sand horses."

When the British pavy comes down from three deckers to "ogly, low citadels, protected by twelve-or fifteen inches of iron," and propelled by "steam machinery alone," it will be a splendid realization or the American idea, first proposed by Stevens and made practical by Ericsson.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Friday, Oct. 16, 1889.

The condition of our local Money market to-may is so much like that of yesterday that it affords but little room to speculate either on its present or prospective. The banks are short of means, and are forced into a conservative position, which they will probably have to hold until near the end of the year. The Comptroller of the Currency has notified all the national banks to present a report of their condition at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant. As the banks will thus have no opportunity of cooking up a report for the sake of effect, it may be expected to prove accurate in its main details. These reports, as now exacted, fall to have any influence on the money market, as formerly.

The rates of the past week are still current for all classes of leans.

Gold continues entirely free from seconds.

classes of leans.

Gold continues entirely free from speculative feeling, and sales are confined to the wants of trade. Opening premium at the Gold Board of New York this morning, 130, closing at noon at 1301. In Government bonds there is little doing, and

The Government bonds there is fittle doing, and prices remain as quoted yesterday. 1881s sell at 119%; 72s at 120%; and 10-40s at 108%.

There is no improvement to record in the Stock market to-day, but prices are seady. State and City loans remain the same as quoted yesterday. A small lot of the latter soid at 100%. Lenigh Gold Loan changed hands at 95% 1005%.

of the latter soid at 100%. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 95%,695%.
There is an increased movement in Reading Railroad, and sales, are, reported at 47 69-100@47%; Pennsylvania Railroad attracted more attention, and changed hands at 16%; and Elmira Railroad preferred at 38%, 52% was bid for Minehill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 28% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad.

Canal stocks are neglected, and the only sale was of Lehigh Navigation at 33%,634. Coal and Bans

of Lehigh Navigation at 53% 634. Coal and Bank shares are not inquired after to any extent. In Passenger Railway shares no sales. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 11% for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,
FIRST BOARD.

\$2100 City 62, New Is. 1012; 200 sh Reading. 47 69
\$200 do. 1003; 100 do. 47 69
\$1000 do. 0. 1003; 100 do. \$47 69
\$1000 do. 0. 1003; 100 do. \$47 69
\$1000 Ahe Co 58 6 76
\$1000 Phila & E 78. 823; 200 do. 18. 0. 47 69
\$1000 Phila & E 78. 823; 49 sh Penna R. 18. 56 6
\$2000 Leh R loan. 873; 8 do. 2d. 56 6
\$2000 Leh R loan. 873; 8 do. 2d. 56 6
\$100 Le gold 1 . b5. 953; 8 sh Leh Val. allot.
\$500 do. 951; 100 sh Leh N St b30. 24 56 do. . 18. 53
\$25 sh Elmira Pf. 393; 25 sh Elmira Pf. 394; 394 JAY Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1195; (\$31175; 5.208 of 1862, 1195; (\$3120); 100, 1865, 1175; (\$6118; 10-408, 1084; (\$631175; 10-408, 1084; (\$631175; 10-408, 1084; (\$63118; 10-408, 1 Masses, De Haven & Brother, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U.S.68 of 1881,110½@120; do. 1862,120½@120½; do. 1864,110½@110½; do. 1865,110½@110½; do. 1865,new, 117½@117½; do. 1867, do. 117½@117½; do. 1868, do., 117½@117½; id-408, 108½@108½; U.S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107½@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 10½; Gold, 130@130½; Silver, 127@129.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15 .- There is no change in Cloverseed, and it may be quoted at \$7.50@7.75. No change in Timothy. Small sales of Flaxseed at \$2.55 @ bushel.

There is very little Coffee here in first hands, Small sales of Rio at 12%@17c., and Laguayra at 17% Gisc, gold. In Sugar and Molasses no change,

@ isc. gold. In Sugar and Molasses no change.

There is no activity in the Flour market, the inquiry being confined mostly to the wants of the home trade; sales of 1000 barrels "Thomas, Eagle Mill, and Redstone" on secret terms, and 600 barrels in lots, including extras at \$66.6525; Northwestern extra family at \$6.50.01; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6.50.07; Indiana and Ohio do, do, at \$6.50.07.25; and fancy lots at higher figures. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$66.06.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market is very quiet; small sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.40.0145 \$6.000 bushel. Rye is lower, and iboo bush Western sold at \$1.03.01.05. Corn is firm at the advance. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.10 for yellow, and \$1.01.05 for Western mixed. Oats are dull at 550. 2000 bushels. New York Barley sold at \$1.25.01.28.

New York Barley sold at \$1.25@1.28, Whisky is lower; sales of Pennsylvania wood-bound barrels at \$1.2, and Western iron-bound at

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Clev. and Pitts. R. 1003 Wells, Fargo & Co. 223
Chi, and N. W. com. 713 United States. 583
Chi, and R. I. R. 1063 Gold. 130
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 85
Market irregular. Pacific Mail Steam ... 574

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

Lewes, Del., Oct. 15.—Arrived from outside, propeller Trey. About thirty sail are in the harbor. The weather is clear. Wind light from W.SW. Thermometer, 69. FORTHERS MONDOR, Oct. 15.—Arrived, barque Maria New York, Oct. 15.—Arrived, steamships Atalanta and Trivoll.

Fripoli.

(By Anglo-American Cuble.)

HAVRE, Oct. 15.—Arrived, steamship Paraguay, from PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....OCTOBER 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Almira, Groce, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Schr Niszara, Townsend, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr H. T. Hedgea, Franklin, Boston, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, Eoston, do.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, East Cambridge, do.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Bowdein, Randall, Fortland, do.
Schr Bowdein, Randall, Fortland, do.
Schr G. W. Middleton, Campbell, Richmond, Va., do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 14, Gillen, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clydo & Co.

Tag Chesapeako, Merribew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trans. MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with moise to W. M. Haird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with moise to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mode, to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig J. B. Brown, Hutchison, 17 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg. Encountered very heavy woather, and split sails. Schr Sarah Eisher, Carlisle, 4 days from City Point, with lamber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Ashland, Mitchell, 4 days from Norfolk, Va., with lamber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Sarah Watsen, Smith, 5 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Anna Myrick Stevens. 6 days from Paraises.

Schr Sarah Watsen, Smith, 5 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, 6 days from Provincetown, with fish to Crowell & Collina.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Watson, Webs, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case. from Boston.
Schr H. V. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr H. V. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr R. Vaux, Whitecar, from Boston.
Schr E. Hacon, Barre, from Salem, Mass.
Schr E. Williams, Cornish, from Flail River.
Schr E. Williams, Cornish, from Flail River.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Providence.
Schr E. Massee, Smith, from Allyn's Point.
Schr Heading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Allyn's Point.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodere, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
HAVIE DE GRAUF, Md., Oct. 15.—Three boats left here
this morning, as follows:—
Mary E. Davis, with humber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
D. E. Clough, with humber, for Wilmington,
John Hetzel, with humber, for Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Raven, Leighton, hence for Belfast, Iroland, with wheat, encountered the gale of 4th inst. in lat. 4230, long. 19. Vessel was thrown on her beam ends and cargo partially damaged. She succeeded in getting to Machiasport on the 5th, where she discharged cargo, or such part as was damaged, and will probably proceed. Joseph Johnson, of Cincinnati, mate, was lost.

Schr I. Q. C. Wisbart, Mason, cleared at New York yesterday for Charleston.

Schr John Walker, Davis, hence, at Fall River 12th instant. instant.
Schr Kate Wentworth, Adams, sailed from Cardonas 8th
inst., for north of Hatterns.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, hence, at Alexandria Schris J. G. Babcock, Smith: A. E. Paige, Haley; and J. T. Aiburger, Corsen, honce, at Boston 13th inst. Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst. Schr A. Terrill, Higgins, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, at Boston 13th inst.—put in for a harbor,